# Presentation on Biography

## of Prophet Muhammad "صلّى الله عليه وسلم"

﴿وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ﴾

**Presented By:**

**Dr. Mohammad Najeeb Qasmi**

www.najeebqasmi.com

# The Prophet's name "Muhammad" in the Qur'an:

﴿وَمَا مُحَمَّدٌ إِلاَّ رَسُولٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ مِن قَبْلِهِ الرُّسُلُ﴾

(سورة آل عمران - 144)

***"Muhammad is but a messenger, there have been messengers before him".***

www.najeebqasmi.com

# The Prophet's name "Muhammad" in the Qur'an:

﴿مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِنْ رِجَالِكُمْ وَلَكِنْ رَسُولَ اللّهِ وَخَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّينَ﴾

(سورة الأحزاب – 40)

*"Muhammad is not the father of any of your men, but [he is] the Messenger of Allah, and the Seal of the Prophets".*

www.najeebqasmi.com

# The Prophet's name "Muhammad" in the Qur'an:

﴿وَالَّذِيْنَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَآمَنُوا بِمَا نُزِّلَ عَلَىٰ مُحَمَّدٍ وَهُوَ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ كَفَّرَ عَنْهُمْ سَيِّئَاتِهِمْ وَأَصْلَحَ بَالَهُمْ﴾

(سورة محمد – 2)

*"And those who believed and did righteous deeds and believed in that which is revealed to Muhammad, and it is the truth (that has come) from their Lord – He will write off their evil deeds, and will set aright their state of affairs"*

www.najeebqasmi.com

# The Prophet's name "Muhammad" in the Qur'an:

﴿مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللّهِ وَالَّذِينَ مَعَهُ أَشِدَّاءُ عَلَى الْكُفَّارِ رُحَمَاءُ بَيْنَهُمْ﴾

(سورة الفتح – 29)

*"Muhammad is the messenger of Allah, and those who are with him are hard on the disbelievers, compassionate among themselves…".*

www.najeebqasmi.com

# The Prophet's name "Ahmad" in the Qur'an:

﴿وَإِذْ قَالَ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ يَا بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ إِنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ إِلَيْكُمْ مُصَدِّقًا لِمَا بَيْنَ يَدَيَّ مِنَ التَّوْرَاةِ وَمُبَشِّرًا بِرَسُولٍ يَأْتِي مِنْ بَعْدِي اسْمُهُ أَحْمَدُ﴾

(سورة الصف – 6)

*"(Remember) when Isa (Jesus) son of Maryam (Mary), said: "O children of Isra'il, I am a messenger of Allah sent towards you, confirming the Torah that is (sent down) before me, and giving you the good news of a messenger who will come after me, whose name will be Ahmad."*

www.najeebqasmi.com

## Status of the Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم:

﴿أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ. وَوَضَعْنَا عَنكَ وِزْرَكَ. الَّذِي أَنقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ. وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ﴾ (سورة الشرح 1-4)

*"Have We not caused your bosom to be wide open for you? And We removed from you your burden that had almost broken your back, and We raised high your name"*

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Status of the Prophet Muhammad صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم:

**In each passing moment Prophet SAW's name is called along with the name of Allah SWT from the minarets of thousands of Masaajid around the world, and millions of Muslims hearing this, invoke blessings on him by reciting Darud (or Darood).**

**Simply we can say if there is a name which is called upon or heard most in this world after Allah's name that is certainly the name of our Prophet.**

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Prophet Muhammad owner of the Kauthar:

﴿إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ. فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ. إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ﴾

(سورة الكوثر: 1 – 3)

*"(O Prophet,) surely We have given to you Al-Kauthar. So, offer Salah (prayer) to your Lord, and sacrifice. Surely, it is your enemy whose traces are cut off".*

*(Kauthar literally means abundance of good things. It is also the name of a river in Paradise that, according to ahadith, will be given under the control of the Prophet SAW, and he will distribute its drink among the believers of his Ummah.)*

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Darood and Salam on the Prophet:

﴿إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا﴾ (سورة الأحزاب – 56)

*"Surely, Allah and His angels send blessings to the Prophet. O you who believe, do pray Allah to bless him, and send your Salaam (prayers for his being in peace) to him in abundance".*

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Darood and Salam on the Prophet:

**This verse reveals the status of our Prophet in Heaven. Allah the Exalted pours His mercy upon him and His angels pray for high status of the Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم. In this verse Allah also commands the believers on to pray for the Messenger.**

**The Prophet said: “Those who pray for me once, Allah sends His blessings on them 10 times”. Muslim**

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Sayings of the Prophet are divine inspirations:

﴿وَمَا يَنْطِقُ عَنِ الْهَوَى. إِنْ هُوَ إِلا وَحْيٌ يُوحَى﴾ (سورة النجم 3–4)

*“He does not speak out of (his own) desire. It is but a revelation revealed (to him). It is taught to him by one (angel) of strong faculties, the one of great vigor”.*

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Caring nature of the Prophet for the guidance of his Ummah:

﴿لَعَلَّكَ بَاخِعٌ نَفْسَكَ أَلَّا يَكُونُوا مُؤْمِنِينَ﴾ (سورة الشعراء – 3)

*"(O Prophet) perhaps you are going to let yourself collapse in grief because they do not believe".*

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Muhammad: the Prophet of mercy and kindness:

﴿وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ﴾ (سورة الأنبياء – 107)

*“And We have not sent you but a mercy for all the worlds”.*

**(Mercy to the worlds and greatest benefactor for humanity, Prophet SAW taught to establish peace and tranquility in the world.)**

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) the universal Messenger:

﴿قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ إِلَيْكُمْ جَمِيعًا الَّذِي لَهُ مُلْكُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ﴾
(سورة الأعراف – 158)

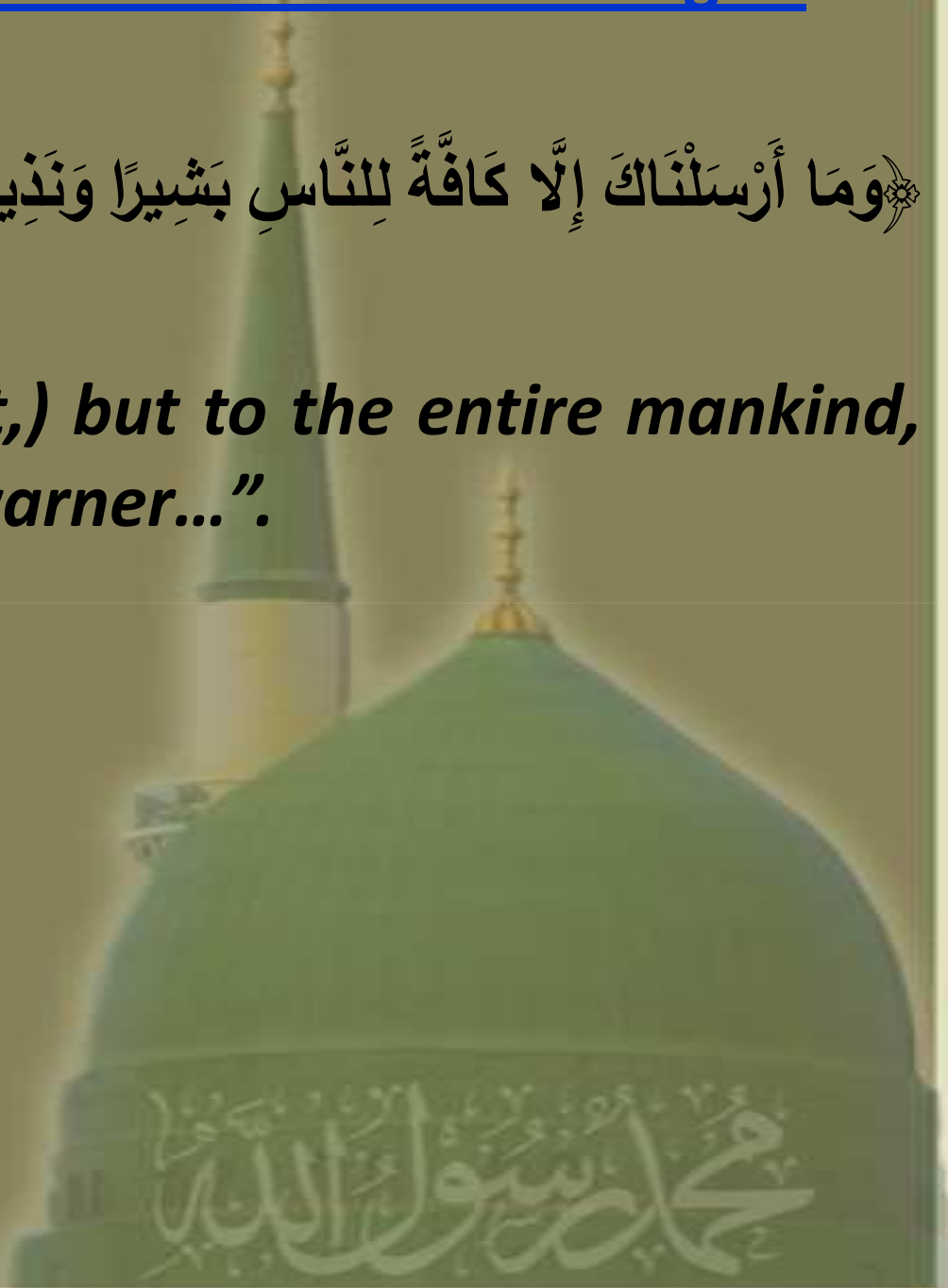
*"(O Prophet Muhammad) Say, "O People, I am a messenger of Allah (sent) to you from the One to whom belongs the kingdom of the heavens and the earth".*

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) the universal Messenger:

﴿وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا كَافَّةً لِلنَّاسِ بَشِيرًا وَنَذِيرًا﴾ (سورة سبأ – 28)

*“We did not send you (O Prophet,) but to the entire mankind, as a bearer of good news and a warner…”.*




www.najeebqasmi.com

# Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) the final Messenger:

﴿مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبا أَحَدٍ مِنْ رِجالِكُمْ وَلكِنْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَخاتَمَ النَّبِيِّينَ﴾
(سورة الأحزاب – 40)

***"There is indeed a good model for you in the Messenger of Allah – for the one, who has hope in Allah and the Last Day, and remembers Allah profusely".***

**The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said: "I am the final (the last and concluding) Messenger and no messenger will come after me". (Bukhari & Muslim)**

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is an ideal for entire mankind:

﴿لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ ٱللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ لِّمَن كَانَ يَرْجُوا ٱللَّهَ وَٱلْيَوْمَ ٱلْآخِرَ وَذَكَرَ ٱللَّهَ كَثِيرًا﴾ (سورة الأحزاب - 21)

*"You have indeed in the Messenger of Allah a beautiful pattern [of conduct] for anyone whose hope is in Allah and the Final Day, and who engages much in the Praise of Allah".*

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is an ideal for entire mankind:

The Prophet is an ideal for entire human kind. We need to follow his Sunnah in our day to day life. Ironically today we are accustomed of neglecting Sunnah merely because they are not obligations. This perception needs to be changed. We are supposed to strictly adhere to Sunnah of our beloved Prophet. More ironical is that some people do not hesitate to make fun of Sunnah. Making fun of a Sunnah leads to destruction of one's faith. Allah the Exalted has kept all the Sunnah of His beloved Prophet alive. They are being practiced either by a mass on mass level or by individuals on individual level.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is an ideal for entire mankind:

Keeping beard is not only a Sunnah. As per the various Ahadith, the majority of the Ummah are agreed that keeping beard is compulsory. Unfortunately today some Muslims do not hesitate to make fun of it.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Patience of the Prophet Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم):

The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم faced a lot of difficulties at the hand of pagans of Makkah. He was accused of being magician and forecaster. He was boycotted for 3 years. His daughter was divorced. He was forced to migrate from Makkah to Madinah. He was wounded in the battle of Uhad. His daughters (except Fatima) died in front of him. But during all these hardships he was patient. He discharged his responsibility of prophet-hood perfectly. We need to learn from these incidents and follow his footsteps whatsoever the conditions are.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Obedience to the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم:

﴿قُلْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللهَ فَاتَّبِعُونِي يُحْبِبْكُمُ اللهُ وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبَكُمْ﴾

(سورة آل عمران - 31)

*“Say: "If you do love Allah, Follow me: Allah will love you and forgive you your sins: For Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful.”*

**It is clear from the above mentioned verse that the success of a Muslim in this world and hereafter depends on obedience to Allah and His Messenger.**

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Law of blasphemy:

The Muslim scholars are unanimous that blasphemy is a major sin. Its penalty in Islam is death. Allamah Ibn-e-Taimiyah has written a book named الصارم المسلول على شاتم الرسول on this topic in which he gave various evidences of it. As an example I will mention an incident which happened in Prophet's period. At the time of victory of Makkah the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم was informed of Ibn- e-Khatal who used to abuse him through his poetry that he was stuck with the Kaaba. The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم ordered his companions to kill him.

www.najeebqasmi.com

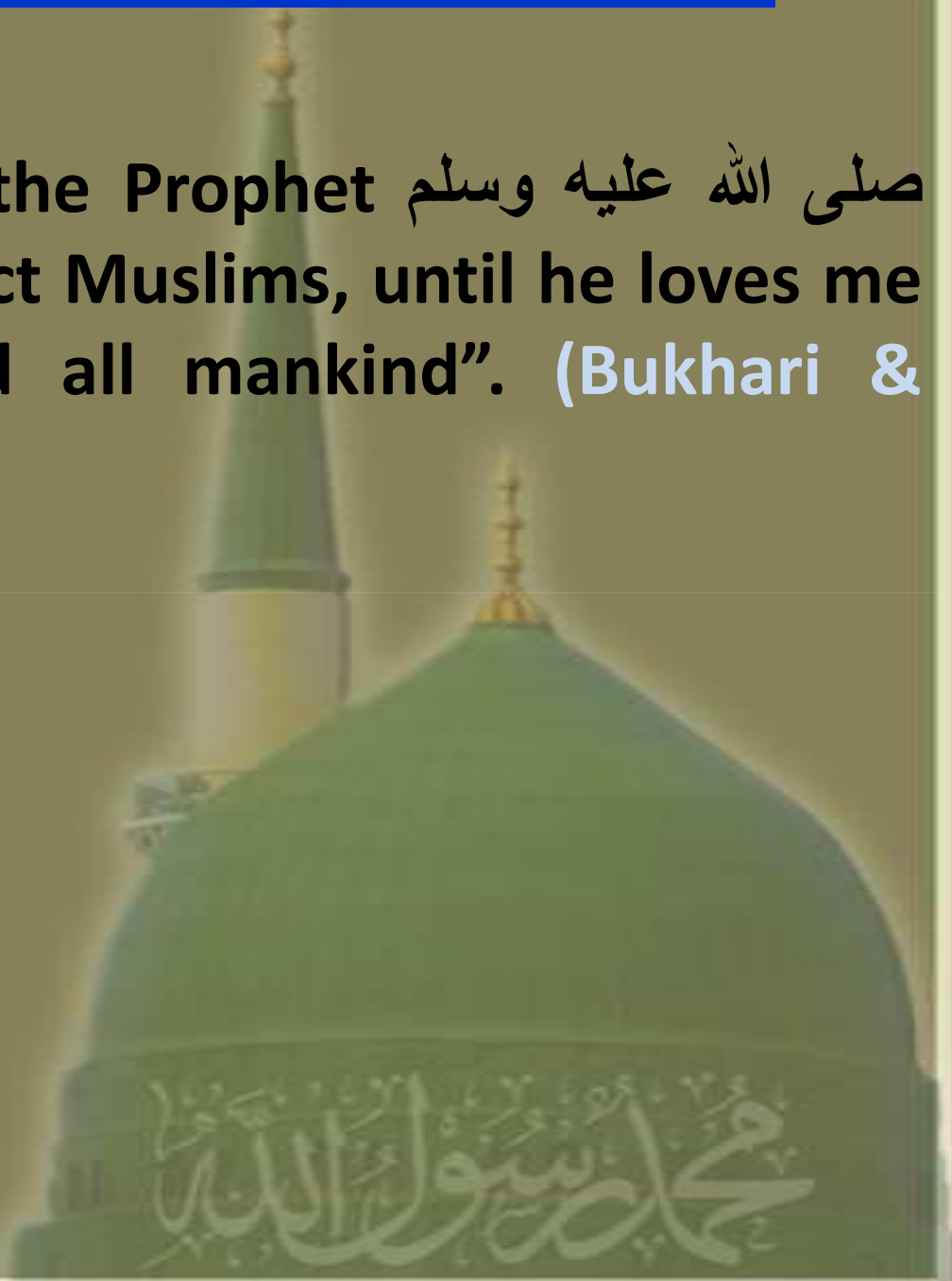
# Law of blasphemy:

Hence he was killed between well of Zamzam and Maqam-e-Ibrahim. This incident is clear evidence that any one who disrespects the Prophet or commits blasphemous act shall be executed.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Love for the Prophet Muhammad صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم:

Hazrat Anas (RA) narrates that the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم said that “No one can be a perfect Muslims, until he loves me more than his father, son and all mankind”. (Bukhari & Muslim)




www.najeebqasmi.com

# Love for the Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم:

Abdullah bin Hisham narrates: “Once we were with the Prophet and he was holding the hand of Umar bin Al Khattab. Umar (RA) said to him: O Allah’s Apostle, you are dearer to me than everything except my own self. The Prophet said: No, by Him on Whose Hand my soul is, you will not have complete faith, till I am dearer to you than your own self. Then Umar (RA) said to him: However, now you are dearer to me than my own self. The Prophet said: O Umar, now you are a perfect believer”. (Bukhari)

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Prophet Muhammad the first interpreter of the Qur'an:

وَأَنزَلْنَا إِلَيْكَ الذِّكْرَ لِتُبَيِّنَ لِلنَّاسِ مَا نُزِّلَ إِلَيْهِمْ وَلَعَلَّهُمْ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ

(سورة النحل 44)

*"We sent you with Clear Signs and B*

*ooks of dark prophecies; and We have sent down unto you [also] the Message; that you may explain clearly to men what is sent for them, and that they may give thought".*

**Allah the Exalted clearly mentions in this verse that the Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is the first interpreter of the Qur'an. He has been given divine responsibility to explain it to people which he perfectly did through his Ahadith.**

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Conciseness in Hadith of the Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم:

**The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said: "I have been given the gift of conciseness in Hadith".**

**Conciseness in Hadith means small sentences which have vast meaning. Here I am giving two examples of preciseness of Hadith:**

**"A believer should not be stung twice from the same hole". (Bukhari and Muslim)**

**"The strong man is not one who is good at wrestling, but the strong man is one who controls himself in a fit of rage". (Bukhari and Muslim)**

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Salah of our Prophet:

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُزَّمِّلُ. قُمِ اللَّيْلَ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا. نِصْفَهُ أَوِ انْقُصْ مِنْهُ قَلِيلًا. أَوْ زِدْ عَلَيْهِ وَرَتِّلْ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلًا﴾ (سورة المزمل 1–4)

*“O you folded in garments! Stand [to prayer] by night, but not all night, half of it or a little less, or a little more; and recite the Qur'an in slow, measured rhythmic tones”.*

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Salah of our Prophet:

**Hazrat Ayesha (RA) said that the Prophet's Salah in the night used to be so long that his legs got swelled.**

**We know that the legs cannot swell for praying for one or two hours. Rather they swell when one keeps standing for long hours and doing lengthy *roku* and *sojud*.**

**Thus, it is mentioned in some Ahadith that the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم used to read very long Surah like Baqrah and Aali Imran in each Rak'ah of night's prayers.**

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Salah of our Prophet:

**Initial verses of the Surah Al Muzammil and above mentioned Hadith suggest that the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم used to pray *tahajjud* every night for almost 6 hours.**

**Apart from *Tahajjud* he would pray 5 obligatory prayers which require minimum 1 hour.**

**He also prayed *Ishraaq, Chasht, Tahiyatul Wozu, Tahiyatul Masjid* and other *Sunan* and *Nawafil*. Sometimes he prayed additional Salah while coming back from a journey or at time of any difficulty such as eclipse of sun or moon or heavy wind.**

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Salah of our Prophet:

If we calculate all these Salah, we will reach at the conclusion that the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم used to spend at least 8 hours a day in Salah.

It is mentioned in several Hadith that the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم used to say to Hazrat Bilal (RA) Oh Bilal comfort us by establishing Salah.

It is unfortunate that today we Muslims claim to be Ummah of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم but we are not punctual of Salah in which our Prophet used to spend a considerable part of day and night.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Fasting of our Prophet:

Abdullah bin Shaqeeq (RA) narrates: I asked Hazrat Ayesha (RA) about fasting of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, she replied that sometime the Prophet fasted so continuously that it seemed to us that he would not break his fasting the entire month and other time he so continuously left fasting that we thought he was not going to observe fast the entire month. Tirmizi

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Fasting of our Prophet:

Apart from the fasting of month of Ramdhan, the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم used to observe the fast of Aashura, Muharram, first 9 days of Zilhijjah (in particular the day of Arafa) and month of Shaban. He also observed fast on every Monday and Friday as well as Ayyam-e-Beez (13th, 14th& 15th).

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Fasting of our Prophet:

In short the count of fasting days of our Prophet reach to almost 150 days every year. In some ahadith, Saum-e-Da'oodi (observing fast on every alternate day) has been described as the best Nafil fasting. If we include this kind of fasting, the number will become even more.

It is sorrowful to say today our some Muslim brothers do not observe the fast of Ramdhan let alone other Nafil fasts.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Zakah and charity of the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم:

Our beloved Prophet in his entire life has not possessed the amount of wealth which makes Zakah obligation upon a Muslim.

Hazrat Ayesha (RA) narrates that the Prophet's family did not happen to eat bread of barley two days consecutively in his entire life.

www.najeebqasmi.com

## Zakah and charity of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم:

Sometime Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم himself eat meat (as mentioned in some Hadith). But normally he used to eat only dates, ginger and olive.

If he got a Dirham or Dinar from someone, he would not sleep until he gave it away to poor. Even his wives were very generous in charity.

When the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم died, he possessed only some weapons, mules and small piece of land. But that was given in charity.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Hajj and Umrah of the Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم:

The Prophet performed one Hajj and 4 Umrah in his entire life.

On 6th of Hijra he wore Ihram when the Treaty of Hudabia took place.

7th of Hijra he did Qaza of the Umarah.

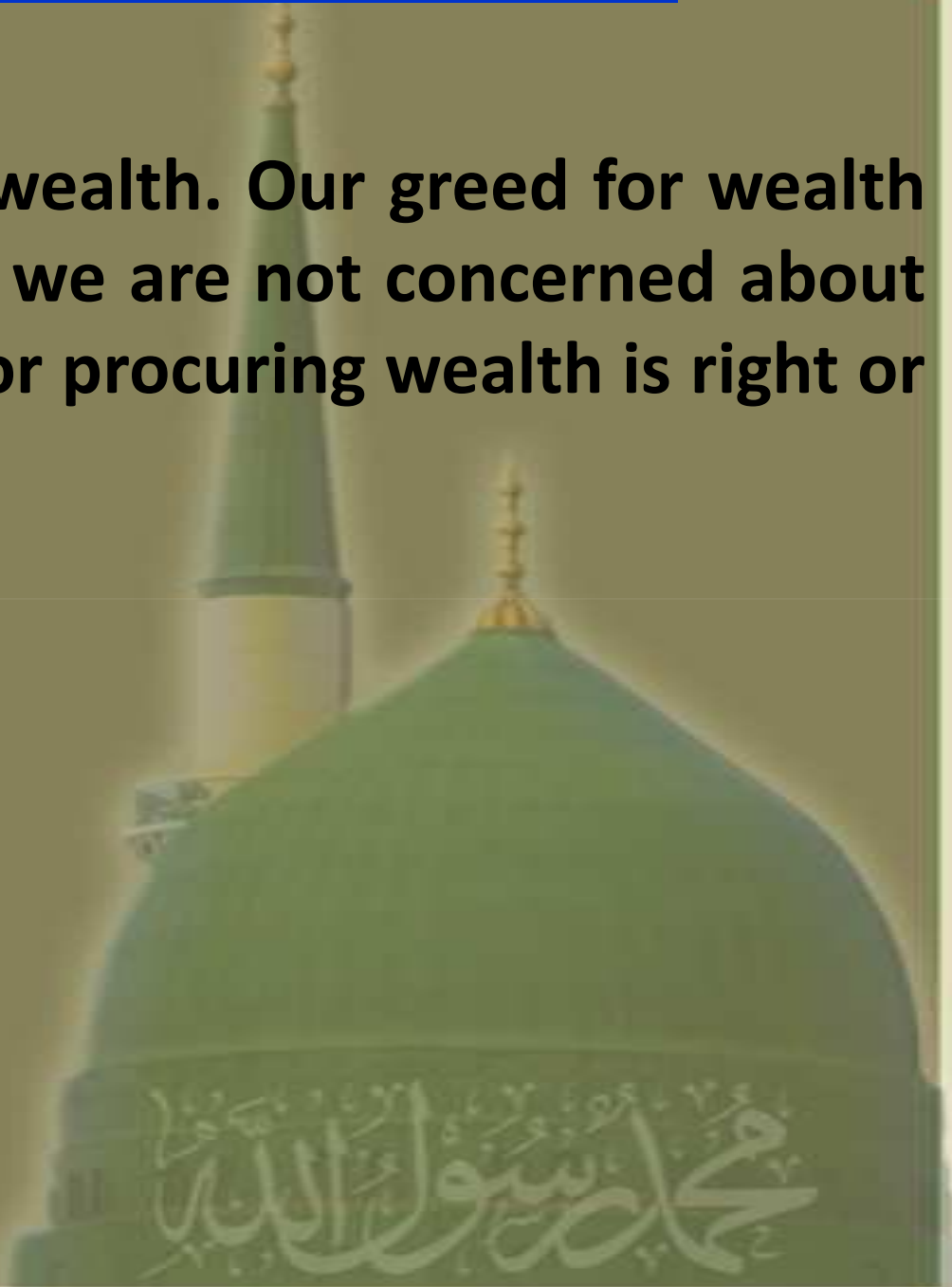
8th of Hijra he left for Umrah from Ji'irrana.

10th of Hijra he performed Umrah along with Hajj.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Prophet's teachings regarding unlawful wealth:

Today everyone is struggling for wealth. Our greed for wealth has increased so excessively that we are not concerned about either the way we are adopting for procuring wealth is right or wrong, lawful or unlawful.




www.najeebqasmi.com

## Prophet's teachings regarding unlawful wealth:

The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said:"Verily, the lawful is clear and the unlawful is clear, and between the two of them are doubtful matters about which many people do not know. Thus, he who avoids doubtful matters clears himself in regard to his religion and his honor, and he who falls into doubtful matters will fall into the unlawful as the shepherd who pastures near a sanctuary, all but grazing therein. Verily, every king has a sanctuary and the sanctuary of Allah is His prohibitions". Bukhari and Muslim

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Prophet's teachings regarding unlawful wealth:

Thus we Muslims must avoid from unlawful wealth. The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said: the body which grows by unlawful food will never enter paradise.

Musnad e Ahmad

In another Hadith he said: Allah does not accept the prayer of the person who eats unlawful food. Muslim

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Dealings of the Prophet Muhammad صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم:

**The Prophet's dealings with his wives, children, companions, disbelievers, Jews and Christians was exemplary. He was very humble and kind and never cheated on anyone.**

**He even involved in business. But his business was so neat and clear that Hazrat Khadijah (RA) became impressed by his truthfulness and married with him.**

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Dealings of the Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم:

The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم never told a lie in his life neither he indulged in back biting. He was trustworthy. That is why people of Makkah called him (even before being Prophet) truthful and trustworthy.

He sometimes took loan, but he returned it on time. There are many incidents of his clear dealings and good manners which are mentioned in the books of Hadith and Biography.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Dealings of the Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم:

Once a Bedouin came to the Masjid and started urinating there. Some companions who were sitting in the Masjid rushed towards him to beat him, the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم stopped them fearing that this might cause harm to the Bedouin. Once he finished, the Prophet asked his companions to clean the place.

Such good manners of our Prophet brought revolution in Arab and helped in creating Islamic society within the short period of 23 years.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Ethics of our Prophet:

﴿وَإِنَّكَ لَعَلى خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ﴾ (سورة القلم – 4)

*“And you stand on an exalted standard of character”.*

**“Once Hazrat Ayesha was asked about his ethics, she replied his ethics were Quran”. Bukhari and Muslim**

**The Prophet said: I have been sent to perfect good morals and manners. Musnad Ahmad**

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Ethics of our Prophet:

Hazrat Anas (RA) said: “I served the Prophet for 10 years. In this period he never spoke a word of displeasure to me. He never said “why” for anything I did; nor did he scold me for anything I did not do. He was given the best morals. He was handsome. I never touched a silk garment which was softer than the palms of the Prophet”. Tirmizi

Hazrat Ayesha (RA) said: The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم never used his hand (except in Jihad) to beat anyone: slaves or women. Tirmizi

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Ethics of our Prophet:

In another Hadith she said: “It was not the nature of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم to talk indecently, nor did he engage himself in the use of obscene language. Nor did he shout and talk in the bazaars (which is against dignity). He did not avenge a bad deed with a bad one, but forgave it, and thereafter did not even mention it”. Tirmizi

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Ethics of our Prophet:

Hazrat Hasan bin Ali (RA) said: “The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم saved himself from 3 things: fight, arrogance and foul speeches. And he saved others from 3 things: cursing, false accusation and finding ills of people.

We need to study the morals of our Prophet and adopt them in our lives.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Masnoon way of sleeping:

The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم used to sleep on his right side.

When he slept he used to keep his right hand under his right cheek.

When he lay down on his bed, he used to say this dua “ اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا”.

On getting up he used to read

“ الحَمْدُ للهِ اَلَّذي أَحْيَانَا بعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وإليه النُّشُورُ”.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Masnoon way of sleeping:

Apart from this dua, he used to recite many other duas. He gave various instructions regarding sleeping, but the most important of all is that Isha and Fajr must not be missed out due to sleeping. Today we sleep 6 to 8 hours a day. If we perform Isha and Fajr on time, even our sleeping will be rewarded and one third or fourth of life will become *Ibadah*.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Masnoon way of eating and drinking:

The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم used o wash his hands before and after eating.

He used only three fingers for eating.

He licked his fingers after eating.

Normally he drank water sitting. In some Ahadith it is mentioned that the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم drank water while standing, but that is only to tell others that drinking water while standing is not impermissible.

Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA) narrated that I gave Zamzam water to the Prophet which he drank standing. Even left-over water of Wozu is proved by Hadith to be drinking standing.

www.najeebqasmi.com

## Noble Feature of the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم:

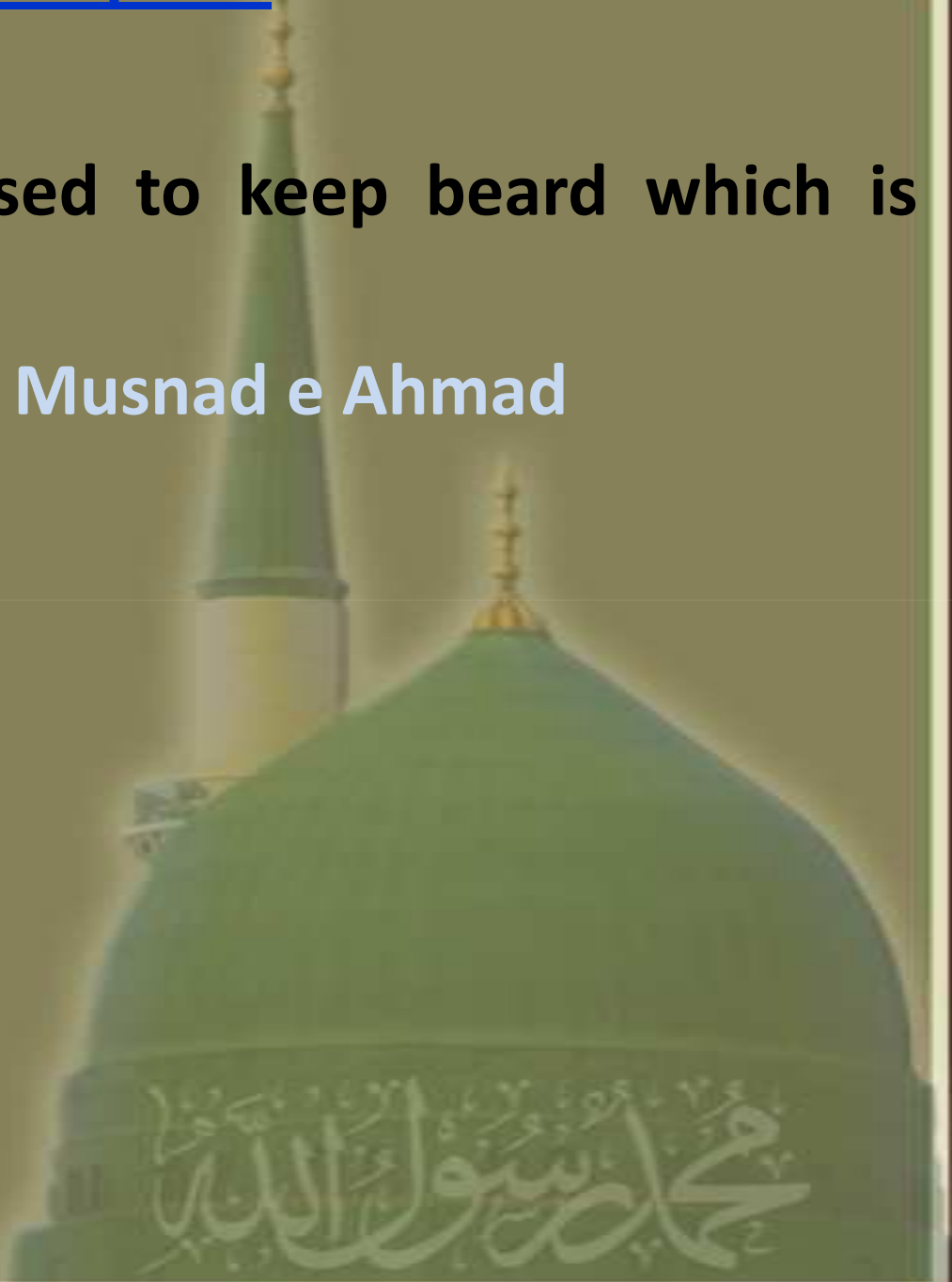
Hazrart Anas (RA) said: “The Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم was neither very tall not short, but of a medium stature. His *Mubarak* face was white with redness in it. He did not have fat body. His hair *Mubarak* was neither curly not straight”. Tirmizi

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Beard of the Prophet:

**The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم used to keep beard which is mentioned in several ahadith.**

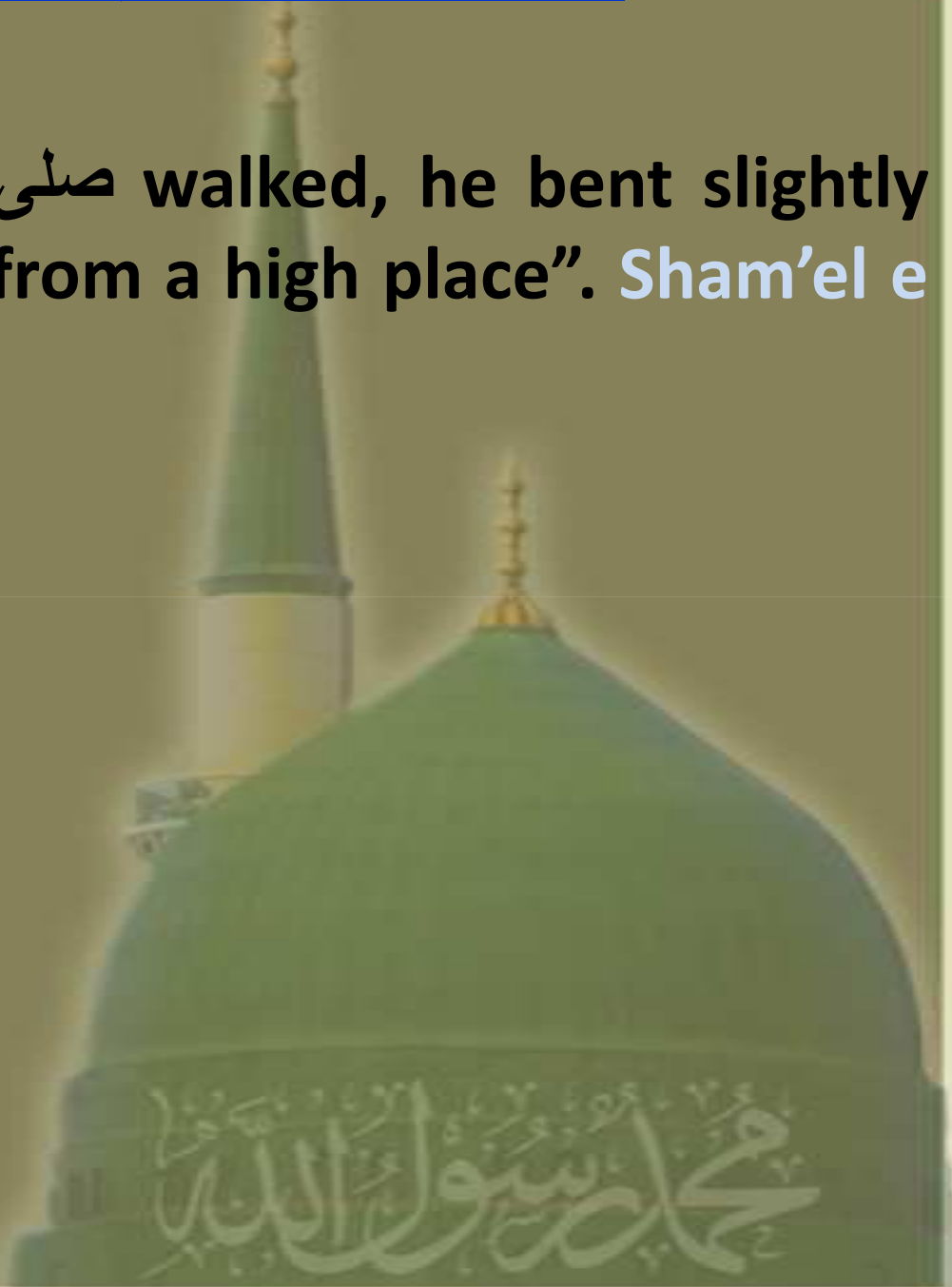
**His beard was dense. Muslim and Musnad e Ahmad**




www.najeebqasmi.com

## The walking of the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم:

**“When the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم walked, he bent slightly forward as if he was descending from a high place”. Sham’el e Tirmizi**




www.najeebqasmi.com

## Dress of the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم:

The Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم mostly preferred white color. Sometimes, he wore other colors, but they were generally an Ibaya or Jubbah. The Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم said:

"wear white dress because it is best of all colors, and cover body of your dead people in the same color".

Tirmizi, Abu Da'ood, Ibn e Maja, Musnad e Ahmad and Saheeh Ibn e Hibban.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Dress of the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم:

Hazrat Bara bin Aazib (RA) said: “Once I saw the Prophet wearing a cover with red lines. I did not see in my life anything which is more beautiful than that”. Bukhari and Muslim

Hazrat Umm e Salma (RA) said: “The dearest dress to the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم was Qamees”. Tirmizi and Abu Da’ood

www.najeebqasmi.com

# A glance on Prophet's life:

## Makki life:

The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم was born in Makkah on Monday, 9th Rabi-ul-Awwal (571 A.D).

His father died before his birth.

His mother died when he was 6 years old.

His grandfather died when he was 8 years and 2 months old.

He left for Shaam for business along with his uncle Abu Talib when he was 13 years old. But he did not complete the journey and came back for some reasons.

He spent small part of his youth in business.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# A glance on Prophet's life:

## Makki life:

He got married with Hazrat Khadija when he was 25 years old whereas Khadija was 40 years old.

He became Prophet when he was 40 years old.

For three years he invited people to Islam secretly. After that Allah commanded him to preach Islam openly.

When he preached Islam openly, most of the people turned against him and started torturing those who had already accepted Islam.

Finally a group of his companions migrated to Habsha in order to save themselves from the torturing of disbelievers.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# A glance on Prophet's life:

## Makki life:

**In the 6th year of prophethood his uncle Hazrat Hamza (RA) and Hazrat Umar (RA) accepted Islam.**

**Until then Muslims were performing Salah secretly. Once Hazrat Hamza (RA) and Hazrat Umar (RA) accepted Islam, they started prying openly in Haram.**

**7thNobu'a: The disbelievers of Quraish tribe prepared a protocol of boycotting Muslims.**

**According to that protocol, no Quraishi was allowed to involve in any kind of dealing with Muslims in particular Hashim family or make relationship with them. This continued for 3 years. Muslims were isolated in a cave of a mountain.**

www.najeebqasmi.com

# A glance on Prophet's life:

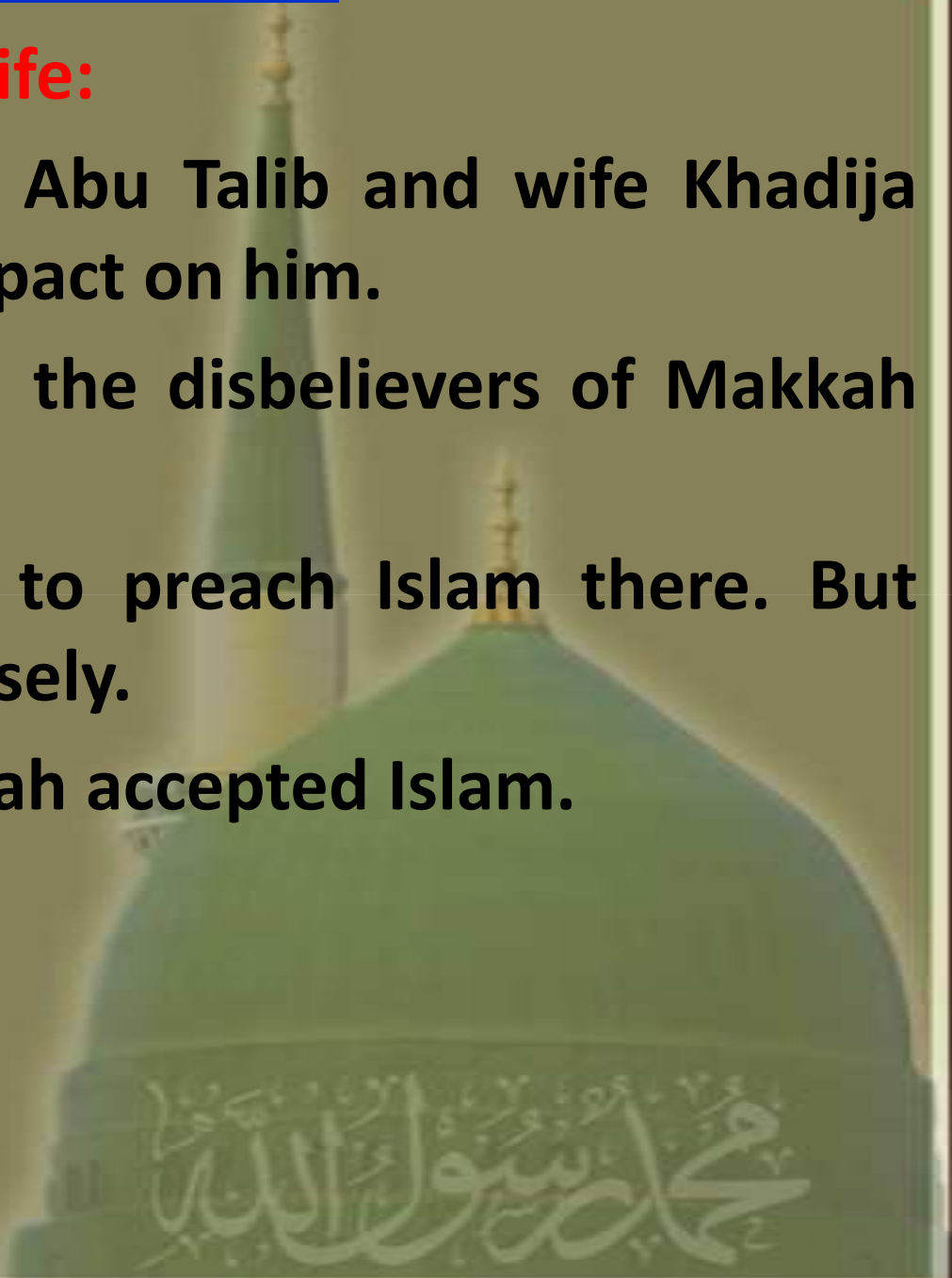
## Makki life:

**10th Nobu'a:** The Prophet's uncle Abu Talib and wife Khadija (RA) died which had had great impact on him.

**10th Nobu'a:** Once his uncle died, the disbelievers of Makkah started torturing him openly.

**10th Nobu'a:** He traveled to Taif to preach Islam there. But there too he was tortured immensely.

**11th Nobu'a:** 6 people from Madinah accepted Islam.



www.najeebqasmi.com

# A glance on Prophet's life:

## Makki life:

**12th Nobu'a:** He ascended to Miraaj. This took place on 27th of Rajab when the Prophet was 51 years and 6 months old. At that time he was honoured with the obligation of 5 times prayers.

**12th Nobu'a:** 18 people came to Makkah from Madinah on the occasion of Hajj. They all accepted Islam.

**13th Nobu'a:** 73 people including men and women came to Makkah and accepted Islam. They also invited him to come to Madinah on which the Prophet agreed.

**13th Nobu'a:** The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم left for Madinah on 1st Rabi-ul-Awwal.

www.najeebqasmi.com

## Madani life of Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم:

While traveling to Madinah, the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم stayed for few days in Quba village, where he laid the foundation of Quba Masjid.

**1st Hijri:** The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم along with his companions constructed Masjid-e-Nabawi.

Till then only 2 Rak'aas were obligations in Zuhar, Asr and Isha prayers. After reaching Madina 4 Rak'aas became obligations.

When he reached Madinah, the first thing he did there, was creating brotherhood between migrating companions and native companions.

He also made protocol of peace with native tribes of Jews.

www.najeebqasmi.com

## Madani life of Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم:

**2nd Hijri:** Azaan was started for prayers. The prayers were being performed in the direction of Kaaba.

**2nd Hijri:** Obligation of fasting.

**3rd Hijri:** Obligation of Zaka.

**4th Hijri:** Forbidding of alcohol.

**5th Hijri:** Obligation of covering for women.

**6th Hijri:** Hudaibia Treaty took place. The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم came back to Madinah without performing Umra. In the same year he wrote letters to the reputed kings of that time inviting them to accept Islam. Some of the kings as well as large number of Arab tribes accepted Islam.

www.najeebqasmi.com

## Madani life of Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم:

**7thHijri:** He performed Qaza of the Umra of Hudaibia.

**8thHijri:** Makkah was conquered.

**9thHijri:** Obligation of Islamic Hajj. Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (RA) took a group of people to perform Hajj. At that time Hazrat Ali (RA) announced the commandment of the Prophet that from then no disbeliever was allowed to visit Kaaba.

**10th Hijri:** The Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم along with his 100,000 companions performed Hajj.

**11thHijri:** The Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم passed away on **Monday 12th Rabi ulAwwal.** He was 63 year old.

After being prophet, he lived for 23 years. Of them, 13 year he spent in Makkah and 10 years in Madinah.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Madani life of Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم:

## Battles:

**Many battles against the enemies of Islam took place during 8 years period starting from 2nd Hijri to 9th Hijri. Of those battles famous ones are listed below:**

**1) Battle of Badar 2 Hijri,**

**2) Ohad 3 Hijri,**

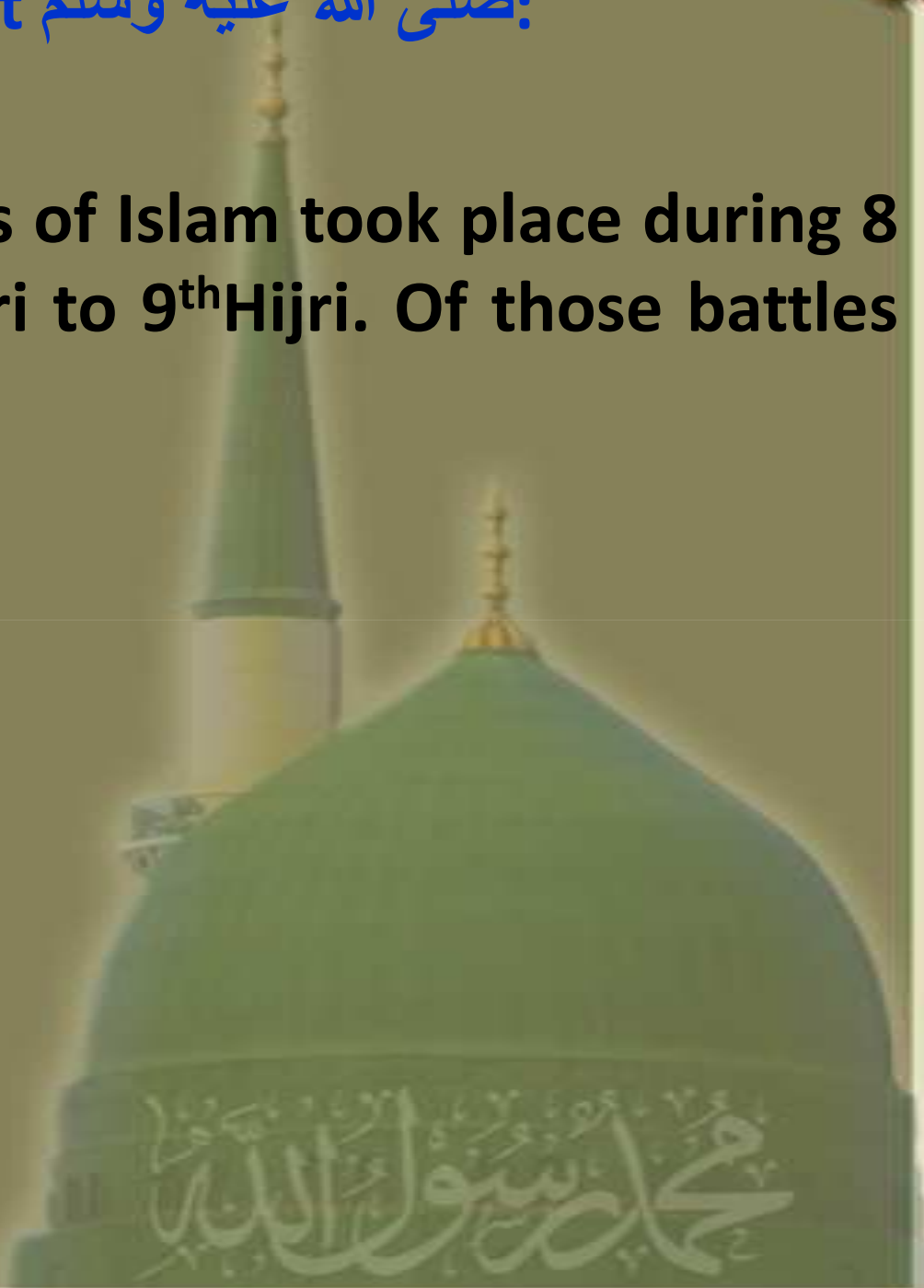
**3) Khandaq 5 Hijri,**

**4) Khaibar 5 Hijri,**

**5) Victory of Makkah 8 Hijri,**

**6) Honain 8 Hijri**

**7) Tabouk 9 Hijri.**




www.najeebqasmi.com

# Family life of Prophet Muhammad صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم:

**The Glorious Qur'an says:**

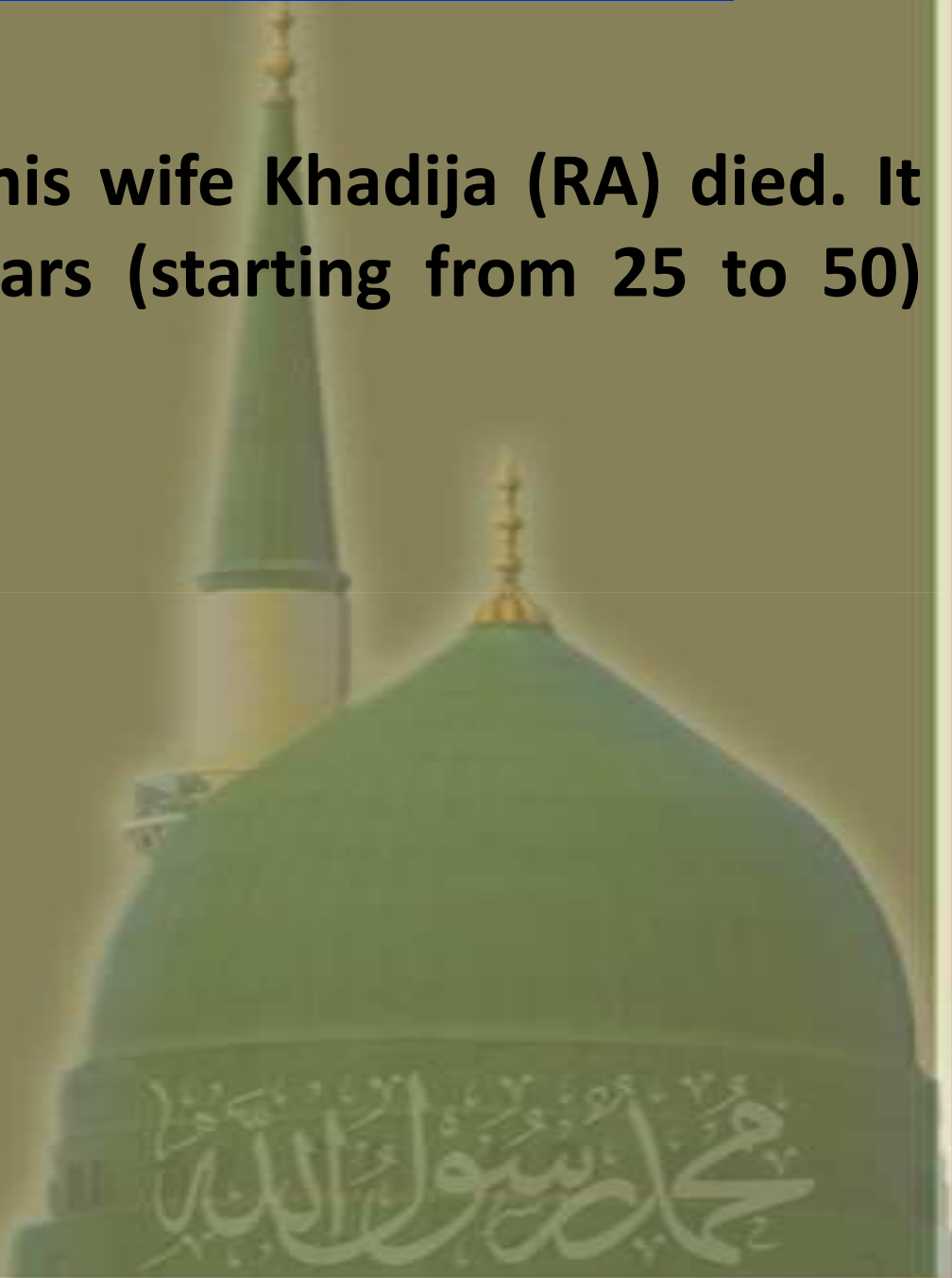
***"Nor is the right for you that you marry his widows after him at any time". Surah Ahzab, 53***

**According to this verse wives of the Prophet are mothers of all Muslims. The Prophet married with some women. All of them except Hazrat Ayesha (RA) were either widowed or divorced. His first marriage with Hazrat Khadija took place when he was 25 years old and Khadija (RA) was 40 years old (15 years older than the Prophet). Moreover, she had already been married twice and had children.**

www.najeebqasmi.com

## Family life of Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم:

**When he became 50 years old, his wife Khadija (RA) died. It means the Prophet spent 25 years (starting from 25 to 50) with a widow.**




www.najeebqasmi.com

## Family life of Prophet Muhammad صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم:

Hazrat Saudah (RA), the second wife of the Prophet, accepted Islam along with his husband and mother and migrated to Habsha in the early age of Islam. There, her husband died. The Prophet married to her after the death of Hazrat Khadija (RA) in the 10th year of Nobu'a. At that time the Prophet was 50 years old and Hazrat Saudah (RA) was 55. He spent 3 or 4 years with her only. Thereafter, when he was over 55 he married with few women. From this brief detail of Prophet's marriages we reach to the conclusion that his marriages were not meant for fulfilling human desire for sex. Rather they were for political, religious and social purposes. Otherwise, he would have married in early young age and that too with unmarried women.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Family life of Prophet Muhammad صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم:

The Prophet had 7 children: Zainab, Roqaiyah, Umm-e-Kulthum, Fatima, Qasmi, Abdullah and Ibrahim (RA). All of them except Ibrahim were born in Makkah from Hazrat Khadija (RA). Ibrahim was born in Madinah from Hazrat Marya Qibtiyah (RA). They all died in his life except Hazrat Fatima (RA). She lived 6 months after the death of Prophet.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Knowledge of biography of the Prophet:

The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم gave utmost importance to education. Today our approach has changed. We prefer modern education over Islamic education. The Islamic Shari'ah does not prohibit from modern education. We must equip our children with modern education. But that does not mean to deprive them of Islamic education. Our children must have basic knowledge of Islam so that they can lead their lives as per the instructions from Qur'an and Hadith.

www.najeebqasmi.com

## Books written on biography of the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم:

Many historians have penned down biographies of the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم and discussed elaborately every part of his life which includes his childhood, Makki and Madni life etc. And this will continue in future Insha Allah. It is difficult to mention names of all those books.

www.najeebqasmi.com

## Books written on biography of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم:

That is why I will mention only few selected English books as examples:

Muhammad the ideal Prophet, by Saiyed Sulaiman Nadwi

Muhammad the final Messenger, by Dr. Majid Ali Khan

The Sealed Nectar by Maulana Safiullah Mubarkpuri.

When the moon split, by Maulana Safiullah Mubarkpuri

Muhammad Rasulullah the Apostle of mercy, by Maulana Abul Hasan Ali Nadwi.

www.najeebqasmi.com

# Conclusion:

* This presentation gave us brief introduction of Prophet's biography, morals and teachings.
* We pledge to put our all efforts to lead life according the Qur'an and Hadith. (Insha Allah)
* We pledge to fulfill all the obligations and pay special heed to Salah. (Insha Allah)
* We will avoid sins to our possible extent and will not earn unlawful wealth. (Insha Allah)
* We will remain mindful of our hereafter life and lead worldly life accordingly. (Insha Allah)
* We will follow the Sunnah of our Prophet. (Insha Allah)
* We will read biography of our Prophet and educate our children about it. (Insha Allah)

www.najeebqasmi.com

# May Allah accept our services to Islam and reward us for them.


**Presented by:**

**Dr. Mohammad Najeeb Qasmi Sambhali**

**www.najeebqasmi.com**

**najeebqasmi@gmail.com**

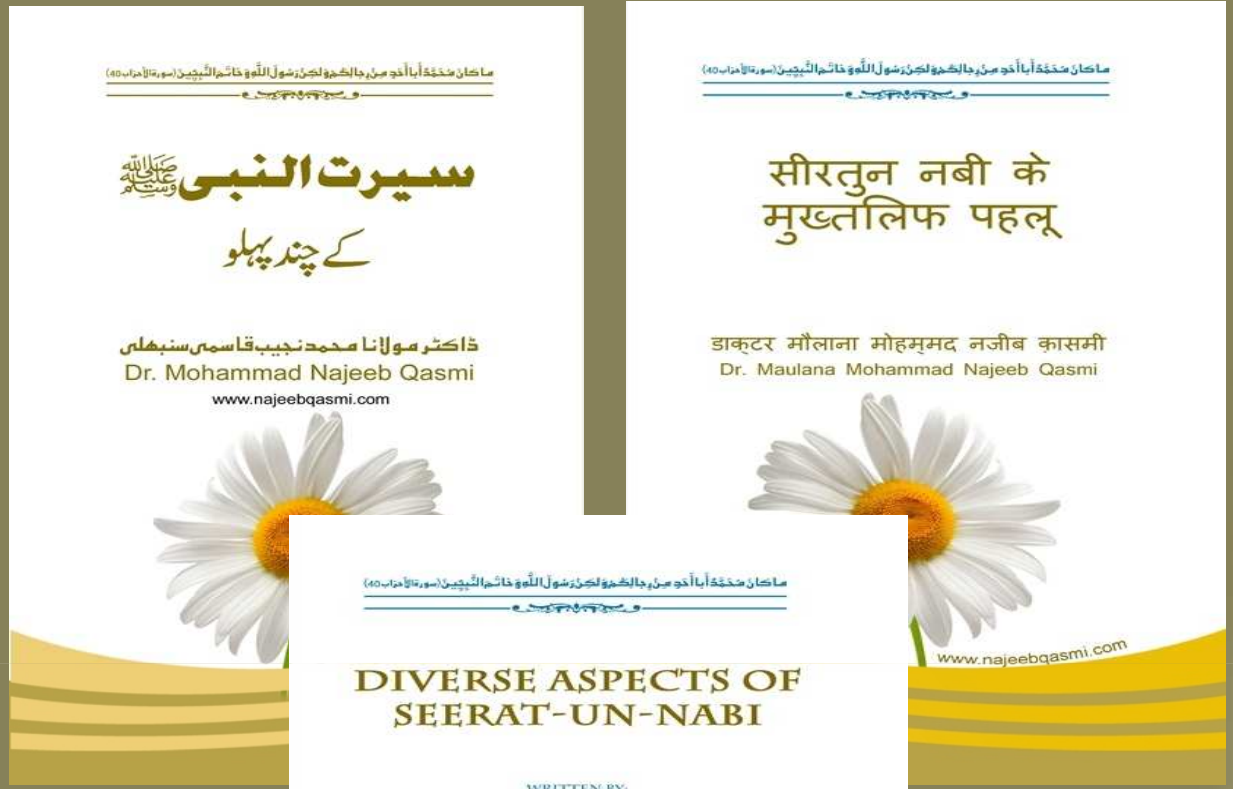
**00966 508237446**


**Translated into Eng. By Maulana Nehal Anwar Qasmi**

First
Mobile
App of
The World
in 3 Languages
"Deen-e-Islam"

First
Hajj
Mobile
App of
The World
in 3 Languages
"Hajj-e-Mabroor"

www.najeebqasmi.com




# Seerat Book

**By:**

**Dr. M. Najeeb Qasmi**

**In 3 languages**

**(Urdu, Eng. & Hind)**

www.najeebqasmi.com